FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1871.

Amuerments To-day Bryant's Opera Hense-Borleque and Consely Trups.
Blowery Theatre-Benefit of Way, B. Freilgh.
Fifth Av. Theatre-The Barge and the Malden.
Lina Edwin's Theatre-Swiss bail Ringers.
Rible's Carden-Collem Baws.
Clymple Theatre-Benefit of Rose Watkins. Terrace Garden-Grand Julies C. I ony l'astor's Opera House - Beseft of Fanny Berring ond's Museum - Through by Daylight. Matther,

The Sun in the Country. going to the country may have THE SU ent to their daily by mail, for fifty conts per month

FOR PRESIDENT.

. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' CANDIDATE. THE GREAT AND GOOD

USEFUL H. GREELEY.

of

TEXAS and NEW YORK. The Feeling of the People.

The excitement among the people yester Ray was intense. As an evidence of their beling we need only say that between the bours of three and eight o'clock A. M. 184,000 copies of THE SUN were printed and sold. An extra edition was printed in the afternoon. Over 8,300 copies were sold within two hours, making a total of 192,300 SUNS printed and sold yesterday. On Wednesday the edition was 120,200.

The Latest Example of Administration Lawlessness.

The Internal Revenue Department has just set its machinery at work to collect from the banks, insurance companies, railroad companies, and other moneyed corporations which are liable to a tax on dividends, a tax of two and one-half per cent. on the dividends declared by them between August 1, 1870, and Jao. 1, 1871. Commissioner PLEASONTON, on coming into office last January, decided that this tax was not warranted by law, and as late as in March he reaffirmed his decision, and directed the refunding of the tax where by mistake it had been exacted. Secretary BOUTWELL, however, anxious to carry out his famous policy of reducing the national debt, and unwilling to relinquish so important an item of revenue, protured from Attorney-General AKERMAN an opinion overruling Commissioner Pleason-TON's; and the result has been that the banks in this city alone were forced last month, by threats of penalties and distraint, to hand over to Collector BLAKE more than \$100,000. The insurance companies are at this moment undergoing the same squeezing process, and the turn of the railroad companies will come next. After them, the canal companies, trust companies, and savings institutions will probably be called upon, and the total amount thus obtained throughout the country will amount to some millions of dollars.

A perusal of the amended Internal Revenge law of July 14, 1870, shows, as plainly as words can show it, that this action of the Admin stration is, like so many other things it has done, in violation of law, and nothing but downright robbery. Section 120 of the old law imposed a tax of five per cent. on dividends declared by the corporations referred to; and of this section the new law says explicitly (section 17) that "it shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned to the first day of August, eighteen hundred and seventy, and no longer." Sec tion 15 of the new law also levies upon the dividends of the same corporations a tax of two and one-half per cent. " for and during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one. Now, since the old tax of five per cent. ceased Aug. 1, 1870, and the new tax of two and one-half per cent, did not take effect till 1871, it is clear that during the intermediate five months there was no tax in force at all So it seemed to the community in general, and so it seemed to Commissioner PLEASON-Tox. The corporations declared and paid dividends during those five months without providing for any tax; and what is more, the United States Assessors, in assessing the income tax on individuals for this year, have included these very dividends, and the Government is now receiving the tax on them from the individuals to whom the corporations paid them. So that in fact the robbery is duplicated, it being practised on both the corporations and the individual stockholders at the same moment! It is true, the victims of this outrage may sue to recover back their money; but with BRADLEY and STRONG on the bench, everybody knows what chance they have of obtaining justice.

There is this further wrong in the course of the Administration on this subject : it per petrates the very injustice which Congress plainly designed to remedy. Most of the corporations in question made dividends for the first half of 1870 before August 1, 1870, and paid on those dividends the tax of five per cent. then required by law, equal to two and one-half per cent. on the whole year's income. But individuals, who only make up their incomes once a year, were let off for the whole year with a single tax of two and one-half per cent. It was no more than just, therefore, that since the equivalent of this two and one-half per cent. had been afready paid by the corporations, they should be exempted from taxes on their income for the remainder of 1870. Such undoubtedly was the intention of Congress. Messrs. BOUTWELL and AKERMAN, however, insist on requiring them to pay for this latter period, and thus make their entire tax for the year 1870 three and three-quarters per cent.! They might quite as lawfully have made it five per cent., or even ten per cent.

The insolent manner in which the outrage has been perpetrated should also not pass unmentioned. When Attorney-General AKERMAN's opinion was asked for, no notice was given to the corporations to appear by counsel and argue their case to him; and when the opinion-which, of course, was entirely exparte-was promulgated, and they requested to be heard before its final adop tion, their request was denied. The Admin istration would not even consent to having a test case made and carried before the Su preme Court, but has threatened the addition of a penalty of 50 per cent., with levy and sale by summary process, if the tax is not

the Government fares we need not say.

These plundered corporations were among the staunchest supporters of the Government during the rebellion-the banks particularly perilling their entire capital in its behalfwhile their stockholders individually showed equally patriotic devotion. To the influence and the efforts of the men who control them the present Administration owes its accession to power. The wrong done them is not the extortion of the money alone; it is the shame and humiliation they are forced to endure at seeing their judgment proved to have been so much at fault and their confidence so misplaced; for no merchant in our community could do what the Administration is doing in making this illegal exaction and hold up his head for an hour. For tunately, but a short time remains in which these pranks can be continued, and there is too much sense in the country to expose itself to their repetition, at least by the men who now occupy the national offices.

Had the Mob a Leader ?

The Hibernian societies are primarily responsible for the attack upon the Orangemen. Their members do not deny this. They glory in it. Probably the most prominent man among them is Mr. EDWARD L. CAREY, a Port Warden, appointed by the Governor, at a salary of about \$7,000 a year. Mr. CAREY took an active part in all the meetings of these societies. He bitterly denounced the Orangemen, and openly advocated an attack upon their procession. Not satisfied with arousing the passions of the Hibernians, an attempt was made to draw the Father Mathew societies into the vortex. Last week the following advertisement appeared for three days in the columns of a city newspa-

A MASS MEETING of the temperance men will be held at the ball of the Parent Society, Notice a reet, on Thursday evening, at 8 of try imprevance man is the city is invited and the country of the society is the step of the society is the step of the society is the society of th built ed for action. JAMES HUKKE, Preside WM. F. FOLEY and M. J. Callevan, Secretaries

The meeting was held on Thursday even ing. Nearly three hundred prominent members of Father Mathew societies were present. Mr. CAREY took the chair. He said that the object of the meeting was to raise money for the erection of a Father Mathew monument. A committee was appointed to take the matter in band. Mean while, Mr. CAREY endeavored to exclude reporters from the meeting. His object was soon made plain. As the convention was about to adjourn he sprang to his feet and said that there was other work of a private nature to be done. Here some of the Father Mathew men left the hall, saying that they had never belonged to a secret society, and that they would never attend a ecret meeting.

After the reporters were excluded, CAREY said that he wanted to see who were Orangemen and who were not. The time had come when they should prove themselves men and forever put a stop to the proceedings of the Orangemen. If the city authorities would not stop the parade, they would do it themselves. He then opened a list for the enrollment of those present who would be willing to shoulder their muskets early on the 12th of July, and " who would do as they were directed to do and ask no questions."

The Father Mathew men did not fall into he trap. Only four or five of them were enrolled. Nearly all were satisfied that the meeting was not called in good faith, and that its real object was masked under cover of an effort to raise a monument to the great Irish apostle of temperance.

Many misguided men were arrested on EDWARD L. CAREY has not been arrested. He is still a Port Warden, and holds his office at the will of the Governor of the State.

Insulting Mr. Greeley.

President GRANT has already on several occasions and in various ways insulted the Hon, HORACE GREELEY, and it is now intimated that he intends to insult him again by tendering to him the place of Commissioner of Agriculture.

Of course Mr. GREELEY-although it is his rule never to shrink from any public duty that may be imposed upon him-will not accept this place; but if GRANT thinks that by an insult he can put down the Farmers' and Mechanics' Candidate for the Presidency, he will find himself greatly mis-

The Non-Combatant Victims.

Among the victims of the fire of the soldiery on Wednesday were a number of men, women, and even children, who were not in the least participating in the riot, but were merely present as spectators. This is the saddest of the sad features of the day's occurrences, and cannot fail to awaken the sympathy of every feeling heart. As has often happened before, the innocent suffered with the guilty, and the sins of a few were visited on the heads of many.

Nevertheless, there is this to be said about the matter, that these killed and wounded non-combatants voluntarily put themselves in danger, and incurred their fate by their own act. They knew that firing was expected to take place, and that bullets are no respecters of persons. For the sake of indulging a morbid curiosity, they risked their lives and limbs; and now that they have paid the price of the gratification they sought, however much we may pity, we cannot excuse them. They, moreover, helped to swell the crowd, and thus unintentionally but none the less surely, aided the rioters by filling the streets and impeding the move ments of the police and of the troops. Their fate should be a warning to peaceable and orderly citizens to keep themselves, on future occasions of the same character, away from the scene of disturbance, and to leave the authorities to deal with the rioters un embarrassed by their presence. Ruffland cannot be allowed to triumph because in putting them down some innocent people who have mixed themselves up with them happen to stand in the way.

Spain and Cuba. The telegraph advises us that the Spanish Cortes are willing to give the Government full support for the suppression of the Cuban insurrection. This means that, in accordance with the wishes of the Spanish slavetraders of Cuba, Spain will not at present cede to the patriots the independence of the island. It means that as long as these same immediately paid in full. Resistance of slave-traders furnish the bounty money, she

course is uscless, and so the demand has is willing that Cuba shall still nominally be been complied with; but how the honor of hers, and that she will consent to their shipping to the island what men their agents may manage to enlist among the

Spanish people. Thus the war in Cuba is to go on. Spain cannot wrest the control of the island from the volunteers; and as long as the slavetraders squander money in Madrid, no Government will be found bold enough to cede Cuba to the Cubans, from a treaty with whom alone any future benefit can possibly accrue to Spain. Probably eight, perhaps ten thousand more men will be sent from Spain in the autumn to fill up the depleted Spanish regiments. The fate of these reinforcements, though certain, is indifferent both to history and to our purpose.

The continuation of the war means the utter desolation of one of the fairest gardens of the earth. Cuba, producing as she does one-fifth of the sugar of the world, is to-day a commercial necessity; and this country, the largest sugar consumer of the world, is especially interested in its preservation. In the ensuing campaign the torch will surely be carried westward into the heart of the richest sugar districts of the island.

We have long ceased to hope for any Amercan action in this matter from our present Executive, on the score of duty, patriotism, or any noble sympathy with a noble cause. Is it too much to ask of the successor of Dop HAMILTON FISH, whoever he may be, that he should-not in deference to the wishes or interests of the American people, but simply as an act of kindness to that highly respectable class of American merchants who owe their fortunes to commissions on Cuban produce-signalize his accession to office by some act which will prevent the utter ruin of the island?

Will Hardenbergh be Beaten ?

One of the ablest and most upright public men in this State is Senator JACOB HARDEN-BERGH of Ulster county. In the recent session of the Legislature Mr. HARDENBELOH. who has always paid special attention to the canals, carried through a bill abolishing the office of Canal Superintendent. It was a wise bill; but Gov. HOFFMAN vetoed it, acting, as we think, more in the interest of the Canal Ring than in that of the people.

Mr. HARDENBERGH has never bowed the knee to Tammany Hall. He is one of that class of men at whom the organs of Tammany are wont to speer as hav-mow and cheese-press Democrats. It is understood that the influence and power of Tammany are now exerted to the last degree to break down Mr. HARDENBERGH, as they are exerted to break down every other Democratic leader, including even such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR. SANFORD E. CHURCH, and GEORGE F. COM-STOCK, who will not submit to the despotism of Tammany.

It is time that the dissatisfaction with this despotism which prevails among the Democrats of the State should assume an organized form, and speak with force and authority. Rebellion is in order. Will not Senator HARDENBERGH lead in it? The knife he's already been put to his throat, and resistance is dictated both by the law of self-pre servation and by patriotism.

Judge BLATCHFORD has decided the fanous RAPHARL and HEATH suit against JAY GOULD and JAMES FISE, Jr., by giving to the latter gentlemen all they ever contended for. He refuses to njoin them from issuing and registering new shares of stock as they proposed to do, and holds that they can go on and substitute 30,000 new shares for the 30,000 unregistered shares now held by Receiver Coleman. The upshot of this tedious and expensive litigation has, therefore, en to get a decree of Court requiring Frak and Goven to do precisely what they would have done without it. However, the lawyers on both sides have earned fat fees, and if they are satis fied, we suppose it is all right.

Several of the most prominent colleges in the West admit young women as students on equal terms with young men; and at Amherst College in Massachusetts two young ladies, one of them a relative of the President, have offered themselves for admission to the next Freshman class. On Tuesday the Trustees of the institution, after a protracted discussion, referred the entire question of the admission of women as students to a committee consisting of President STEARNS, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and the Rev. Dr. PAINE, who will consider the subject and report at the October meeting of the Trustees. The Board of Regents of Michigan University decided a year ago to admit women as students in all its various departments, and the experiment has resulted very satisfactorily. The young gentlemen and ladies preserve precisely the same at titude toward each other socially that they would in ordinary society, while in their studies the young women have without exception held their own with their competitors. In mathematics, the physical sciences, Greek, Latin, medicine, and law, they are said to stand among the very best scholars in the University; and it is stated that in the rigid examinations which preceded the re cent commencement not one of the number made a poor figure. About thirty young women entered their names on the University rolls last year, and it is expected that in consequence of the gratifying character of their experience the number of women students will be increased to between two and three hundred this fall.

A New York despatch dated Wednesday, July 12, and printed in the Meriden Recorder,

"A terrible riot is raging. It began about 11 o'clock. Three thousand Catholics have taken possession of Third avenue, broken the ranks and dispersed the Sixty-inith Regiment, getting possession of most of the arms."

This is a specimen of the despatches sent to he country newspapers. It is false in spirit and in substance. The Catholics as a body did not participate in the riot. Their clergymen and their newspapers, without exception, acknowledged the right of the Orangemen to parade, and deprecated every attempt to interfere with their procession.

Mrs. Carter is a woman of strict ideas in regard to veracity who lives in an Ohio town. She is so strongly opposed to lying that she recently felt called upon to burn with a hot knife-blade the tongue of a young servant girl who had become addicted to that vice. Some of Mrs. CARTER's neighbors saw fit to mildly censure her mode of promoting the cause of veracity, whereupon she published a card for the purpose of vindicating herself, in which she said: "I sm a professed Christian woman, and I did what I did conscientiously, feeling it a duty by every available means to prevent the girl's remaining a candidate for a part in 'the lake that burneth with fire.' 'Mrs. Carten claims that her treatment cured the girl of her fault, as she has not told a lie since the hot iron was applied to her tongue, but unaccountably neglects o state whether she has been able to speak at all since undergoing the discipline.

THE BALTIMORE BORGIA.

THE ACCOMPLISHED MRS. WHARTON AND HER VICTIMS.

How the Polsoning of Gen. Ketchum was Discovered - The Murderess Arrested on the Eve of her Departure for Europe BALTIMORE, July 18 .- There was great excitement in this city yesterday over the startling revelation in regard to Mrs. E. G. Wharton of Hamilton place, who is accused of poisoning Gen. W. S. Ketchum and Mr. Van Ness. Nothing like it over created in Baltimore so profound an impression Fashionable society has received a shock from which it will not speedily recover. Many thoughtful perguilty of the crimes alleged against her, and her friends insist that there is no evidence to sustain the charge. The majority of the community, how-

ever, believe her guilty.

Sympathy is felt for her daughter, whose grief is She is an estimable Miss, and noted for sweetness of temper and amiability. When cognigant of the errand of the detectives at her mother's bouse her reason almost deserted her, and she listened to the dreadful accusation as one suddenly transformed into marble, and when fully sensible of her distressing situation she found partial relief in tears.

transformed into marble, and when fully sensible of her discressing situation she found partial relief in tears.

THE EVIDENCE

in part in the case of Mr. Eurene Van Ness, said to be in the possession of the authorities, is, that waile on a visit to the residence of the accused on the 24sh of June, he drank a class of beer, after pouring into it a few drops of tindure of gentian. He was immediately taken ill, and carried to a bedchamber, where he was attended by Dr. S. C. Chew and Mrs. Van Ness, his wife, until the Fridey following, when he was removed to his home. Also of the accused, was offered Mr. Van Ness, and hid aside; that is contents were afterward subjected to chemical examination, and found to contain afteen grains of texture emetic, an antimonal poisson, composed of tartrate of potwess and antimony, ten or flitten grains of tartar emetic, an antimonal poisson, composed of tartrate of potwess and antimony, ten or flitten grains of which will produce death. This was on the 28th of June, the day of Gen. Ketchum's death, in the same house. Dr. Williams communicated these facts to the Marshal of Police and to the brother in law of Gen. Ketchum. Paymaster-Gen. Brice, at whose instance a post mortem examination was made of the stomarb, resulting in the discovery of twenty grains of tartar emetic. This quantity remained after continued vomitings.

It also appears that Mrs. Wharton purchused a considerable quantity of tartar emetic at Mr. Gosman's drug store, 191 Madison avenue, and his cierk. Mr. A. A. Klunschmidt, hrs been summoned as a witness before the Gr. and Jury.

On Friday morning last Marshal Gray was first.

sea witness before the Gr. and Jury.

SEARCHING FOR EVIDENCE.

On Friday morning last Marsanal Grav was first apprised of the suppresed poisoning of Gen. Retchum, and after consulting with Deputy Marshal Frey a line of action was adopted. The Deputy proceeded cautionsly with the work intrusted to him, and after laboring industriously throughout Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, deemed himself justified in asking for the arrest of Mrs. Wharton, which he did of Frederick Plunkney, Dybuy State's Attorney, Mr. Pinkney granted the following warrants, and directed that they be served without deta;

Please issue beach warrant, on the oath of Deputy Marshal Jacob Frey, for the apprehension of Mrs. Henry Wharton, residing at 253 North Eulaw rirest, Baltimore, upon the castee of felonionsly, willfully, and of her malice aforethought, poisoning, killing, and murdering Gen. Retchum, of the United States Army, June 28, 1871. Issue also bench warrant against the same party for attempting to poison Eugene Van Nessen the 24th of June, 1871, on the earh of Deputy Marshal Frey.

FREDERICK PINKNEY.

Deputy State's Attorney for the city of Baltimore.

Baltimore, July 19, 1871.

MRS. WHARTON'S ARREST.

Pepnty State's Attorney for the city of Baltimore. Baltimore, July 10, 1851.

Armed with the warrant, the Deputy Marshal summoned Detectives Pontier and Michell and proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Wharton. She was busy making final preparations for her departure for Europe. The Marshal informed her of the nature of the rumors which were affect, and that ne would be compelled to place the immates of the house under surveillance. He made no direct accusation against any particular individual merely telling her that none of the lumates could be permitted to leave the house, and that detectives were instructed to remain on the outside the dwelling and see that his orders were carried into effect. Mrs. Wharton received the information without manifesting any unusual excitement. She readily acquiresced in the orders of the Marshal and after the officer and quitted the house she despatched a messenger for her counsel.

THE GUARDED HOUSE.

Mrs. Wharton's house, 263 Eutaw sireet, is a cosy
title cottage, which stands cack from the street
bout 2) leet. In the treat yard the summer roses
to blooming in full fragrance. The flowers and
brubbery and the green lawn give such an air of
the control of the control o irubbery and the green lawn give such an air of epose that it is almost impossible to imaxine that great crime cond be associated with the place, a front of the cottare is an iron portico into which he barlor windows open. The entrance is from a orch at the side. Mrs. Wharton has the liberty of he whole house. There were a lew callers yesteray and ast night. Whenever a carriage drives up to the rate it creates a fluter in the whole heightorhood, sbutters are furtively opened, carains redrawn aside, and nearly every window has an anguistive face half concealed behind the lattice, rying to ind something either to enlarge or diamaths to wonder in the appearance of the people who is the wonder in the appearance of the people who wonder in the appearance of the people who

he curiosity of the neighborhood was stirred to its projoundest depths.

profoundest depths.

THE APPERRANCE OF THE PRISONER.

Mrs. Wharton is a tail, siender woman, of nervous temperament, and health far from robust. Although sprightly in her conversation, she has a melancholy expression of countenance, and large, dreamy even that appear to look inward. Her maiden name was Elizabeth G. Nugent, and her family is among the weakingest and most influential of Philadelphia. She has a brother, who is one of the leading physicians of Pittston, Ph. As a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, she was regarded among the most pious women of Biltimore When Mr. Van N. sa was taken ill after drinking the beer, Mrs. Wharton expressed the greatest concern, and hurried off for a physician here?.

herself. May. Wharton, the husband, was an officer in the United States Army (Sixta Infantry), and Juring the first years of the war commanded a regiment of volunteers. In the Peninsuia campaign he contracted a fewer which unfitted him for field duty, and after his recovery he arted as mustoring and disbursing officer. The lamily have residen in Bultimore about eight years, removing here from Philladelphia.

roung wharron's Life insured.

Young wharron's Life insured.

Young wharron's Life insured.

Young wharron's life insured for \$10,000 by the Continued, had his life insured for \$10,000 by the Contection Mutual, and for the same amount by the New York, Equitable, and Globe of New York—In all \$30,000. All of these policies were made out in favor of the mother and sister, and at his desta the policies, with the exception of the one from the Globe Company, were paid. The non-payment of the Globe policy was owing to the fact that the policy had not been filled up in proper form when young Wharton died. During the stokness which terminated in his death Dr. Chew, his attending physician, treated him for an attack of typhoid fever, complicated with diphtheria, the soreness in the patient's throat indicating such aliments.

The charges against Mrs. Wharton is to be investigated before the Graud Jury on Saturday.

The French Army 230,000 Strong-Rumor ed Changes in the Ministry-Commercial

Treaty with England. Paris, July 13 .- The Tuileries gardens will hortly be opened to the public. The effective strength of the French army is 230,000 men. Baron Haussmann is a candidate for office at the municipal elections.

It is rumored that the Duke de Broglie will sucseed M. Favre in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. need M. Farre in the charge of the portfolic and that M. Ancel will take charge of the portfolic and held by M. Larcy. M. de Saint Hilare will re-place M. Jules Simon in the Ministry of Public In-

truction.
The Government has despatched a representative

The Government has despatched a representative to England to endeavor to induce the British Government to consent to a modification of the treaty of commerce between France and England, bearing date Jan. 23, 1860. A grand cusious conference is suggested to be held in Berlin, to embrace delegates from all the European States.

Gen. L'Admirault, military commander of Paris, has officially notified the managers of the theatres, cafes, and other places of public resort that they must close at midnight, as was formerly the case. The Deouties to the Assembly from the provinces occupied by the German troops are earnestly tressing upon President Thiers the policy of anticipating the future payments of German indemnity. It is said that M. Thiers encourages the idea, and that negotiations with Germany upon the subject lave aiready been entered upon.

A Car Conductor's Vindication, To the Editor of the Sun.

Sin: In your edition of the 12th you have ar article headed, "Let this officer be broken, and this conductor be sent to State Prison." The statements n the article are entirely false. The facts are a

in the article are entirely false. The facts are as follows: The lady was not intentionally insuited, and did not call upon the conductor at all. I asked her if she had been insuited. She replied that the man next to her had put his feet under her skirts. This was purely accidental, as the man would have assured her if he had had a chance.

This man Christonert commenced to call the man abusive names, and finally struck him in the face. The latter de ended nimed, and would have annitiated his assailant had I not interfered. This Christonert was himself druck, as his actions and language clearly indicated; for as he was leaving the car he said to me, "Good bye, Foster, you G—d—loafer," as the following geniemen will testify; G. W. Folles, 22! East Seventy-fourth street; T. S. Harris, 1,061 Second avenue; Mr. Underfull, 103 East Fitty-fourth street. N. C. HOLMEN, Conductor 151, Third Avenue Railroad.

Conductor 151, Third Avenue Railroad.

THE MUTUALS AGAIN DEFEATED.

Close and Exciting Contest-The Mutuals the Favorites in the Pools-Benten by a Score of 9 to 7-Disgraceful beenes on the Greend. The fourth game of the championship series

tween the Haymakers of Troy and the Mutuals of New York took place on the Union ground, Williamsburgh, yesterday afternoon. The Mutuals having already lost two games of the series, it was a matter of the utmost importance to them to win if possible the present one, as otherwise they would ose the series. Considerable interest therefore was taken in this game by the partisans of both clubs. witness it. If was evident from the very first that strong feeling of antagonism animated both nines, the careful manner in which they played and the exeruciatingly polite manner in which they addressed each other giving strong and unmistakable evidence of the fact. The game was set for 3:30, and at that hour Mr.

Bomeister called, "Play." The Haymakers went first to the bat. The game was, notwithstanding considerable muffing on both sides, well played, and was extremely interesting and exciting from the The Mutuals, who were favorites at about 50 to 30 in the pools, were the first to draw blood, and things looked rosy for them up to the end of the to their stage by a body of police, and four police-men rode upon the stage for some distance after it-left the ground. Mr. Flynn emphatically denied that any of the Mutual players had any share in the attack upon him; but such conduct, if persisted in, will bring our national game into disgrace, and de-servedly so, too. Considering the present excite state of public feeling, this might have led to very

serious consequences. HAYMAKERS. OR 15 TR. MUTTAL.

McGeary C. 2 1 0 0 Pearce s. s.

Fork. of 1 0 0 Hatflet 1 1

Flowers. s. 5 0 9 Sarti 18 b.

king. l. f. 3 0 1 5 Ferguson 30 b.

king. l. f. 3 0 1 5 Ferguson 30 b.

ReMullen P 4 1 1 Mulls. on 30 b.

Plec, r. f. 1 5 2 6 Engler, c. f.

Bellan 31 0 4 0 1 1 Wotters b.

Craver, 2d b. 2 2 2 Paterson, r. f. Pike, r. f...... Bellan, 3d u ... Craver, 2d b... Totals.......27 9 8 14 Total..........27 7 13 13 Invines. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. Haymakers... 0 9 1 0 1 3 2 Mathal... 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 E. Umpire-Mr. T. Homester, Eureka Club. Time of game-2 hours and 15 minutes. Russ earned-Haymakers, 2; Mutuai, 2.

THE DISPUTED YACHT RACE.

The Honest Timekeeper-The Dishonest There has not been such an excitement in sachting circles for some time past as that engendered by the attempt to source the Columbia out of the time allowance and Union prizes in the Brecklyn regatts. It has-been the subject of daily dis-cussion among all yachtsmen who were conversant with the case, and it was the general opinion that the sconer the judges cleared themselves the better. The Regatta Committee and judges of the

Brooklan Yacht Club met on Wednesday evening Among the yachtsmen who participated were Col. Van Dyke, Mr. Slote, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Warres, Commodore Voorbies, Commodore Oscood, Mr. George Wilson, Capt. Comstock, and others. Comodore Osgood opened proceedings by making his statement as follows:

After passing the stake boat he sent Capt. Com-tock to the Andrew Fletcher to get the time of the Madeleine and Columbia. Comstock was fold by a padged official to go to the stake boat, where the ficial time was being kept. At the stake boat official time was being kept. At the stake boat Comstock was handed a slip of paper, on which was written the time of the Maceleine and Columbia. On this sip the Madeleine's time read 4:40:29. Mr. George Whom went on board the Madeleine and there a.w. the time-keeper's time list, and noticed that the Madeleine's time read 4:38:29, the 40 having been altered to 38.

Seeing the following morning that 38 had been taken as official time, and the prize thus awarded the Madeleine, he entered his protest.

The time-keeper was then examined by Mr. Osegoed:

Q.-is the Madeleine's time the same as when you give it? $A_t = Yes$, it is. $Q_t = 18$ that the same time as was on your card? $A_t = Yes$, it is; when I have the card to the judges the Madeleine's time rend 4:40:20.

THE TIME-REEPER'S CONFUSION. The Time-Reffer's Convesion.

Q (from one of the judges)—You were rather confused about the time, were you not? A.—No. I was not. I took the time exactly as each bow passed the line. I was not confused until you all crowded round me and told the I was wrong, and wanted me to sign a certificate to that effect.

Q —By what authority did you take the time? A.—By the authority of the judges; and when I sent a boat on board the F etcher to sak if I should conthat on beard the Fetcher to sak if I should con inue keeping time, they said yes. The Flucture lowever, could not take the time of the Danntles and Columbia properly, as she was not up to the take boat, and did not anchor there guilt is

THE TIME APPROXIMATED. Mr. Nichols then said that the judge who had taken the time on board the Fletcher was not present, but on being asked by Mr. Osgood how they could time his boat when they were not up to the stake boat, said that they approximated it. Mr. Stueber, the measurer on being asked by Mr. Osgood how the time was altered on the card from 40 to 38, acknowledged that

HE HAD ALTERED IT, and on being asked on what authority he dared do such a thing, said he thought the judges had taken the correct time. Several of the Regata Commit-tee appeared very much annoyed at the glaring changeer of the testimony, which had bare a most

The judges did not give any decision that even-lar, but arranged to meet the following day and decire the point. THE SUN has been very clear and expicit in its history of the entire affair, and its issue of June 30 said: There is one question which, if solved, would throw the solved details light on the affair. With the Butch measurer explain how the figures 43629 opposite the name Madeleine, which were on the time-sceper's and when it was given over by him to the measurer, came to be altered to 4.38:29?

THE PRIZES TO BE PROPERLY AWARDED. The measurer has answered and acknowledges the corn, and the judges will therefore doubtless see their error, and award the prizes to their

RROPHY THE NON-BELLIGERENT. The Man that Slaudered a Seventh Ward

rightful owner.

Lawyer-And then Wanted to Fight him in Court-A Characteristic Scene.
One morning lately about 10 o'clock, Mr.

Michael Bropley of the Seventh Ward entered Justice Hogan's Court to obtain warrants for the arrest of persons who had swindled two clients of his out of sums of \$5.000 and \$2.500. When he entered the court room it was intimated to him that Justice Hogan desired an interview with him. Mr. Brophy stepped up to the Judge's bench and the following dialogue ensued in the hearing of all the spectators, ncluding one Price, a lawyer, who seemed to take an interest in the case, and whose advice would be iear at any price : Judge Hogan-Mr. Brophy, did you not call on

me on two or three occasions within the last week for a warrant of arrest; did I not treat you gen-tiemanly, and point out the difficulties in the way of getting it and how to evercome them, and did I not say that on your placing proper papers before me I would grant you the warrant? Broply—You took much frouthe in the matter, more indeed than I could have expected of you as a Judge.

Brophy—You took much crouble in the matter, more indeed than I could have expected of you as a Judge.

Hogan—Did you not after leaving the Court say to a gentleman from the east side that I was not dit to be a Judge, because I would not give you a warrant? Brophy—Never; I have too mach respect for myself and the jadiciary to indulee in such expressions. Here a gentleman named Price, a lawyer, brieg-posed and addressing Brophy said.

Did you not say that Judge Hogan was no more fit to be a Judge than a dog was?

Brophy—Never. I am astranger to such language, having been brought up in a better school,

Price—Do you mean to say I am all in??

Brophy—I always say what I mean and mean what I say, and if you or any other man told Judge Hogan I spoke disrespectfully of him, he and yo are exactly what I say, and if the cap fit you put it on, for I thing it will become you.

Price—I have a mind to break your nose, and only you are here I would do it.

Brophy—Ia that the way you convince your opnoments la courts of justice and persuade Judges into decisions? It certainly is not mine.

Price—Oh, dear me look out,

Brophy—I always do, and choose my company, nor do I travel on my muscle but on my good name and roputation. Neither do! being to the bruising fraternity; and if you have a rancy for punching noses or nutting on heads or Mansard roofs, please commounicate with your friends Mace and Coburn, and they may accommodate you.

es may accommo inte you. Broohy-I am proverbial for speaking English as

Broshy—i am proversial for speaking it should be spoken.

Price—On, dear me!

Here Judge Hogan interposed, and Mr. Brophs went his way, evidently well pleased with he judy melling he had given Price, and rejoicing that it was in the legal and not the listic irona be first had the honor of meeting the gallant cladiator Price.

ON THE TURF AT SARATOGA.

The Second Day's Meeting-An Exciting Steeple Chase - The Betting Unusually Slow-Attempts to Drug a Famous Racer SARATOGA, July 13 .- The second day of the ces has been marked by increased attendance at be course, but by rather a decrease in the excite nent, if the amount of money rished is to be taken es an index. At the course the Hon. John Morrissey acted as Chief of Police, and under his supervision the order was thorough. In the judges' stand were August Belmont and John Hunter; and wandering shout the quarter stretch was Aiderman Mitchel of New York, the Newsboy of Saratoga, as citizens pero delight to call him. The venerable John Harper owner, of Longfellow was the object of much observation. The old gentleman was dressed after he Greerey pattern, and seemed to take but little interest in the racing. He sleeps in the stable with his horse, and hardly dares to leave him for a moment until the great contest of to-morrow is over Two or three attempts to drug the animal have

already been frustrated. THE FIRST RACE of the day promised abundant sport, being a steeple chase, the most exciting contest known to the turf. It was for a purse of \$1,000, over three miles of a fair hunting course; weiter weights; \$300 to winner and \$200 to the second horse. Jo Dononue's Tammany and McDaniel's Oysterman Jr., and Julius were entered for the cost. Though all seemed anx lons for the spectacle, the betting men distrusted the steads, and it was impossible to make up a singir pool. The was askala amount of private outting after the first mile had been passed; but the
race is not noteworthy for the amount of money
that changed hands. O sterman was the favorite, although he had no backers. At
length the three horses got into position and
the start was given. Tamonav took the lead,
Oysterman being second, and Julius, who displayed
a good deal of cussedness, in the resr. Oysterman
drew up, however, before the first fence was
reached, and the two took the lead almost neck and
beck, Julius jumping some three lengths beyond.
Oysterman shot rapidly ahead on the lower turn
Hedges and tendes were leaped in rapid succession,
the spectators broaking out into loud cheers at each
jump, and the horses still retaining their relative
position. The water jump is signified the opposition,
and although Oysterman first tooghood the opposition
and although Oysterman first tooghood the opposition
who had been gaining rapidly, shot ahead be ore the
fence was reached. Oysterman was demoralized
for a moment, but quickly recovering himself he
once more took the lead and rose over the next
bedge two le gits in advance. Julius, too, appeared
to weaken, for he

FELL AGAIN TO TIM REAR, ting after the first mile had been passed; but the

FELL AGAIN TO TIM BEAR,

where he remained until the race was won. Over the course of walls, lences, and nedges the animals rushed again, risang beautimily at each succeeding obstruction until the water was again reached. By this time two of the three miles had been run, and the coalestants were pretty well exhausted. The struggle was a noble one, however, and as they rose to clear the banks the vationcourse of people jumped to their feet in great excitement. Choese rent the sir and handkertchies flustered encouragement to the riders and their well-drilled sleeds. The water was barrely cleared, the hinder teet of each being just sprinking by the water. On they sped. The fence which bounds the main course was leaved beautifully, and the contest on the home stretch beran.

the home stretch becan.

It was evident that Julius had no chance for vic It was evident that Julius had no chance for victory, but the race between Tammany and Oysterman was close and exciting. Before the quarter was made Tammany began to giin, and at the baif mile was barely a half length cehind. Now indeed betwere freely offered, many thinking that Ovsterman and exhausted himself in the previous noble effort. Odds were offered on Tammany, but found no taxers. The two horses leaped the hurdle neck and neck. A second would decide the race, and each driver urged his animal to the utmost, victory being in the balance. The spectators screamed and clapped and cheered. When within a length of the score Ovsterman gained position, and came in a neck in dayance. Julius came panting up five lengths to the rear. Time, 6:50.

THE SECOND RACE THE SECOND BACE
was for a purse of \$600, open to horses of all ages, to carry 100 pounds, heat of one and three-quarters miles. Four horses were entered, Ectipic, Belmont, Sanford, and Major. The betting on this race was lively. Ecliptic was the favorite, and sold at the pool is for 300, Belmont bringing 200, Sanford 75, and the Major 45. At the start Sanford had the lead, but it was immediately wrested from him by Ecliptic, who led at the lower turn by some two lengths. Mojor straggling along as third, and Belmont tast. Belmont, however, passed Major before the three quarter pole was passed and at the hale was neck and neck with Sanford. This last was too much for him, however, and he had to fall once again to third position. Ecliptic never lost the lead till the score was mide, in \$10M. Sanford was second, and Belmont third.

second, and Beimont third.

For the taird race of three-quarters of a mile there were seven entries. Ortolan, Grinstean, Februty, Monawk, Mary Hoxle, Precedent, and Microme The purse was for \$400. Februty was favorite, rolling \$200; Grinstead, \$270; Ortolan, \$240; Mohawk \$150; and the field, \$105. The money was taken by December 1, 1727.

\$160; and the field, \$105. The money was taken by Ortolan in 1:1736.

The excitement in regard to the great race of tomorrow runs high. Over \$50,000 was invested in pools at the bilihard room of the traid Union to night. Longfellow is the favorite selling for \$1,000 to \$425 offered for Belmont's Kinglisher, John Morrissey offers to take all bots offered at 200 to 200 on Kinglisher.

RUSHING THROUGH AN INQUEST. The Murderer whose Skull was Split with

an Adze, and the Convict who Deni the Crime-The Wardens Powerless. Inquests over the bodies of dead convicts ing Sing Prison are rusted through with a celerity that would astonish four city Coroners. The inque neld on the body of Joseph Walker, who was mur ered by a fellow convict, was concluded yesterday at the State Prison in fifteen minutes. The deceased man's dving statement was not produced, convict witnesses were prompted by prison officials, and toe prisoner was not allowed to make a sworn state

When Walker was lying in a dying condition the prison doctor asked him if he could identify the murderer. The convict said that he could. Morran, the alleged murderer, was then brought in unattended by other convicts. Walker said that he was the man. Then a spot of blood not so large as a three-cent piece was found on the accused man's cap. Without making a chemical analysis of this od, the prison doctor said that it was from the murdered man's skull. No one saw Morgan strike the blow; no one saw blood on his clothes; no one testified that he was ever seen with the instrument testified that he was ever seen with the instrument that was used in killing Walker. Yet the jury, after being told that the only thing they could do was to render a verdict against Morgan, did so without eramining the witnesses thoraughly.

Morgan is a quiet fair-looking 'ellow, evidently possessed of much nerve. He looks like anything but a murderer. When he was taken back to a cell, and before half of the testimony was in, a juror who wanted to get to his work remarked asturely:

astutely:
"He's guilty. I hin read it in his face. I kin
sell them fellers like a book quickers,' lightnin'."
Whereupon all the prison officials said. "Yes."
Nicholas Hines, a convict, while testifving, said,
'We don't dare say much here. This is a bud place,
iforgan was put up to do this job by some other
ellers."

ellers."

Juror-Can't the keepers protect you?

Convict-Keepers can't protect no one up here.

There's everything here to kill a man with. It i

old a keeper I was afrait of being burt, he couldn't Morgan was interviewed in his cell by a SUN

Morgan was interviewed in his center a reporter.
Reporter.—Were you and Walker enemies?
Prisoner.—No; we were always good friends. I used to write letters for him.
Reporter.—Can you account for that speck of blook on your cap?
Prisoner.—Wuy, no. It's a' little drop I might have got on my cap by smashing a oug. I often do that here, I might have got it on it at the barber shop.

hop.

Reporter—And you deny murdering Walker?

Prisoner—I do. I wasn't near that man.

Morgan will be indicted at White Plains next week.

The decensed man was a murderer. His skull
was naif an inch thick; yet the adze with which he
was killed cut clean through the bone into the

RIOI IN SING SING.

Gov. Hoffman Execuated in his Native Village - An Attack upon the Hoffman House, While Gov. Hoffman was in New York they had a riot in his native place, Sing Sing. Excite ment ran high in the village concerning the fight in the city, and by night the members of No. 1 engine were in fighting bumor. Taking their machine out to the principal street they becam to play indiscriminately upon indies and others passing by, in defining their ordered of Foreman Cullon. This was done to provoke a fight. Finally Chief of Police Rider ordered the men into their engine house. His yorder was reluctantly obeyed. They then ran the engine into the bouse tongue first, and swere that they would not touch a break fit the village burned down. The citizens were indiguant by this time and stood ready to move on the rioters. Hoffman's name was cursed loudly for his turdy action.

Under the influence of bad whiskey and telegrams from New York the gang again became demonstrative. At 11 o'clock they a meked the floffman House, kept by Chief Rider. The house was closed and the attack was inexpected. After several windows and doors had been smashed in threats were made to burn the hotel. The chief of Police and a squad arrived as this jurcture, and siter a brief struggle, in which the ri ters were severed clubbed, a number of prise aers were take in custody.

The Grand Jury will sitend to their cases. To day he of the gang and that his no whal controlled the village for everst years, and were able to estate their power. The clitzens of Star Sing would hike to have a visit from Gov. He Jiman. gine were in fighting humor. Taking their machine

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President : USELESS S. GRANT.

THE PRESENT-TAKER. Relations of Useless S. whom the other Office. holders want to Renominate along with Him.

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Post.

master at Covington, Rv.

Torvil L. Grant. President's brother, partner who the collector of the Port at the ago; expects something very good after the next election.

Hi. Frederick T. Dont, President's father in my claumant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—elected by wilson, inter Commissioner of the Land Office; has now ye got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next effection. IV. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Demmark; ought to be made Minister to Bettin without waiting for the Fresidertial election.

Bettin without waiting for the Fresidertial election.

Bettin betting the Corbin, Fresident's brother-in-law, negotion facilities of specimetons with James Fisk, dr. after the next election.

VI. Brevet Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent. President's brother-in-law, in-law, Chief Users at the Executive Mansion.

VII. Judge Louis Dent. President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. For estimated at \$40,000 a year; expects to make more after the next election. In next cection.

No. 11. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Aprill George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Aprill George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader in Fresident's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader in Fresident's Denter-in-law, Marshal X. Alex, Sharpe, President's brother-in-law, Marshal of the District of Columbia

XI. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Colector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth \$30,000 Year. XII. James Longstreet, President's brother in law's town, burveyor of the Port of New Orleans.
XIII, Stias Hudson, President's own course, Minis-II, Sinas Housen, Francischent's brother in-law's V. Nat. A. Patton. President's brother in-law's d cousin Collector of the Port of Gayeston Texas. Sonardo H Ross, Free ident's own cousin, Clerk the Taird Auditor's other, Washington; poors for in the Third Auditor's office, Washington; noses for omething much better after the next election XVI. Dr. Addson Dent, President's brother in-law's hird cousin, Cierk in the Register's office, Tresury Department, Washington; trusts his merits will be eliter appreciated after the next election. XVII. John Suntson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery; promotion hoped or efter March 4, 183. ch 4. 18.5.

The B Johnson, President's mother a secAssessor of Internal Revenue, Thed
to bitter things tonged for.

Winans, Fresident's consin's husbrnd,
I Newport, Kv., resuly for a higher place,
A. Magruser, President's brother incousta, Cierk in Gen. Spinner's celler,

As a poor of the constant of the constan y Department.
Oliver W. Root, President's mother's frand.
Assistant District Attorney, Covention Ky.,
Rot refuse to be District Attorney after the ackt election.
XXII. A. W. Carey, President's brother-inw's own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Oriens: a own brother, Appraiser of Customs, New Orleans I a g od place and wants to keep it.

XXIII, Peter Casey, President's brother-in-lane's own brother, Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss. Not as good a place as the would like after 1872.

XXIV. George Griffith, President's cough's soc, First Livity, and Sixten that artive, XXV. Challes Boot, Whiteside, Hilnois, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, Not a relation at all, but appointed by Useless S. In the belief that in was a man and a brother-in-law's cousin. But handed beat As a segond-class fraid Beat is entitled to belong to the femily. man and a Brother-in-taw As a second-class fraid Boat is entitled to belong to the family.

XXVI. William McKennan, father-in-taw of the President's own cousin, U. S. Circuit Judge for the Westerr District of Pennsylvania.

XXVII. Columbus Delano, President's third cousisecretary of the Interior. Would be willing to be
Secretary of the Interior. Would be willing to be or from Ohio. XXVIII. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Sec-and Lientenant, Fourth Cavairy, with special persua-

ond Lientenant, Foarth Cavairy, with special permission to travel in Europe. XXIX. C. A. Ford, President's own consin, Assessor of Internal Revenue at St. Louis. Expects to be Conlector of the district in 1873 XXX Ulvesse Great White, consin to Mrs. Grant, Second Lieutenant Fourth Cavairy. Wants to go to Europe with Lieut. F. D. Grant, and will propably have no difficulty in getting permission. Two More. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12 1891

To the Editor of The Sun. SIR: In looking over the list of the President's e'ations holding offices within the mft of the President, I find several omissions. Among them are C. W. Ford, Assessor of Internal Revenue at St. Long, Mo., own consin to His Excellency, and Ulysses Grant White, cousin to Mrs. Grant, also appointed Licutenant in the Fourth United States Cavalry.

One Dollar a Copy for The Sun. are the only topic of discussion here. The Sun here to night, and copies solt freely for a dollar each. The sentiment here is unanimous in con-demnation of Mayor Hall and his dum ny, Kelso.

Ashbury's Challenge Coming. Mr. Charles Minton, the Secretary of the New York Yacut Club, received the following commu-

steation from Mr. Ashbury 3 ester ay; DEAR SIR: I beg to thank you for your favor of the 15th. As so n as I receive from Cup cerificates, a will at once sens you to formal and official chalcego. Faithfully yours.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Boutwell is in Washington

LONG ISLAND. Herman Stoll, of Williamsburgh, caught a shark Herman Stoll, or Methodists who stick to the affice way Beach weighting its founds.

The Rockville Centre Methodists who stick to the old church have made a domand for the organ which cas tagen to the chipel at Poarsall's Corner. The lev. Ar Rilsey, their former pastor, was removed the matrument, is called a "ascretizions roboer." The Corner folk call the church at Rockville "the old rag country and the control of the cold rag of of th

JOTIINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Thermometer at noon yesterday, 87.

Music in the City Hall Park this evening. Richard Squires, aged 9, was killed by a fielt line

Capt. Blohm, and several other members of the Sixth regiment were substruck pesterday.

A. Newbauer, of 491 Eighth avenue, was accided any drowned last evening in the North River, near Eighty-eight breet. Three persons who should have been with the

police during the riot on Wednesday were not come as sent. They were Commissioner Beswerth Carl De Camp and capt John Wittamesen. The venerable re-Judge was at Sharon Springs Capt. De Camp was award on a ten days' leave, but the aged oid John Wildamson wett asleep, and did not wake up until long after all the trouble indicases. SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Hon. Stewart L. Woodford has been appointed orange at the next Commencement of Tribity

Conlege

The first grand bail of the season was given last night at saratoga, to the Springdeld Commandery of Knights Templare.

Raights templare.

John B. Muller, professor of music at Lancaster, Pa., feel from a third story window in Baltimore yesterday and was instantly killed.

Judge Harrison, of New Haven, having dismissed the complaints against the stricing printer, the worsingmen of New Haven, propose a parade and mass meeting on the 25th inst. in among of their victory.

The steamer City of Port an Prince, from New York for Portan Prince, was wrecked on the last of June on Mayaguana. Bahuma Islands, All the rew were saved, and fifteen of them have arrived in Paddedelphia.

The Connecticut Legislature yesterday, by a gram-mous vote, passed a bit repeabling the nearly laws fu the House the bit consolidating the New Yorks and new Haven and Hartford and New Haven Halfrads vas passed - 130 to 83. As Mrs. J. D. Williams and Mrs. Henry Williams ere driving through Warren eirect, Beson ligh-nats on Wednesday, their nove ran awa Mrs. J. Williams was thrown out and received danger as the test. Her companion things driving errans, and

her death,

At the Trinity College Commencement yesterday,
the Rev. Gules H. Derhon, of Meriden. Cond., and the
Rev. Goles H. Durhon, of Meriden. Cond., and the
Rev. George M. Mills of Barlington, N. J. received
the degree of D. D.; the Rev. Koan Porter President
elect of Yule College, the Hon, win, D. Spingus, Indee
of the United States Court, and Hamilton F. Smith,
Professor in Harvard College, rec ived the degree of
LL.D.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

George Wise, painter, of 156 Orchard street, was prested last night on a charge of setting hand his Edwin Whittler, a shoemaker, aged 17, cat his throat on Wednesday evening in Lewell, Mass lie was one of a party of English emigrants who arrived hat day.

that day.

Mrs. John Parnutt of Burlington, Iowa, shot herself on Monday with a fewling niece. She hadel the gun herself, blaced the mazzle in her month, and pulsed of the trigger with a poker.

Mr. Polnier, of Johnson avenue, Newark was awakened at three o'cluck yest play horang love awakened at three o'cluck yest play horang love awakened at the collect yest play say a minimized a layer. He took up a double harreed sho gun afterd. The theft leaper from the window and an acade distance, but fell exhausted, the war taken to has police station.

the station.

On Tine, of 44 Bexter street, had a row with of his sisters and a brother indiaw last night, and John Tinu, of 44 Baxter street, last a forword fits staters and a prother-in-law last night, and was of his staters and a prother-in-law last night, and statem badly. Officer Buckley in arresting number of sculb wrenched from him, and at the same time limits head was split open by a cut thrown by one of line kamp. After a severe tusie linin was locked ap in the Frankin street police station.

Louis Lung strolled this the Central Pork on Speday evening, June 25, and settled down for a map on one of the walls of the reservoir. A crande Matheway, one of the walls of the reservoir. A crande Matheway, one of the walls of the reservoir and was used chain and two soid rings. Capt. Mile sauer captured of brien and yesterday, in General sessions, he was sent to Sing Sing for four years.

Cornelius Lynch, of 125 Washington street, failed

are Sing He was committed by Justice Hogan.